# OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E. Secretary to the Commission

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#### **OPINION 159**

On the status of the names *Ephialtes* Schrank, 1802, *Ichneumon* Linnaeus, 1758, *Pimpla* Fabricius, [1804–1805], and *Ephialtes* Gravenhorst, 1829 (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera)

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#### OPINION 159.

ON THE STATUS OF THE NAMES EPHIALTES SCHRANK, 1802, ICHNEUMON LINNAEUS, 1758, PIMPLA FABRICIUS, [1804–1805], AND EPHIALTES GRAVENHORST, 1829 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER HYMENOPTERA).

SUMMARY.—Under suspension of the rules (i) the name Ephialtes Schrank, 1802, is suppressed; (ii) all existing type designations for Ichneumon Linnaeus, 1758, Pimpla Fabricius, [1804–1805],¹ and Ephialtes Gravenhorst, 1829, are set aside; (iii) Ichneumon extensorius Linnaeus, 1758, is hereby designated as the type of Ichneumon Linnaeus, 1758; (iv) Ichneumon instigator Fabricius, 1793, is hereby designated as the type of Pimpla Fabricius, [1804–1805]¹; (v) Ichneumon manifestator Linnaeus, 1758, is hereby designated as the type of Ephialtes Gravenhorst, 1829. The names Ichneumon Linnaeus, Pimpla Fabricius, and Ephialtes Gravenhorst (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera), with the types severally indicated above, are hereby added to the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology as Names Nos. 606 to 608.

#### I.—THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

As the result of consultations initiated by Professor James Chester Bradley with the leading systematic workers in the Order Hymenoptera in all countries, the following petition signed by Professor Chester Bradley and 59 other hymenopterists was submitted to the International Commission:—

THE CASE OF ICHNEUMON LINNAEUS, EPHIALTES SCHRANK AND PIMPLA FABRICIUS

Ichneumon Linnaeus, type Ichneumon manifestator (see Viereck, 1914, p. 75; Morice and Durrant, 1915, p. 389) has been known for a century as the type genus of the enormous family ICHNEUMONIDAE and its subfamily ICHNEUMONIDAE, under the assumption that Ichneumon comitator L. was its type or congeneric therewith. But the true type under the Code,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Fabricius's Systema Piezatorum was probably not published until the beginning of 1805 and, if published in 1804, must have been published at the very end of that year (see Griffin, 1935, in Richards, Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond. 83: 144). Names first published in this work should therefore be dated 1804–1805 and the date should be cited in square brackets.

*Ichneumon manifestator* is the recognised type of *Ephialtes* Gravenhorst, 1829 (nec Schrank, 1802), a genus that belongs to the great subfamily universally known as PIMPLINAE, and Viereck and a few very recent writers have used the genus Ichneumon in this sense, and the term ICHNEUMONINAE to replace what has universally been called PIMPLINAE.

Pimpla Fabr., 1804, 1 p. 112, type Ichneumon manifestator L. (see Viereck, 1914, p. 117), the type genus of the subfamily PIMPLINAE, has been universally used in the sense that would imply instigator or a congener as its type, but the true type species, manifestator, is, as stated above, the type of Ephialtes Grav. and authors.

Ephialtes Schrank, 1802, type Ichneumon compunctor (see Cushman and Rohwer, Proc. ent. Soc. Washington, 1919, v. 20, p. 168) is probably identical with Pimpla in the sense of authors (nec Fabr.) or of Pimplidea Viereck (1914, p. 117), but that is not the sense in which the name has been employed. It has been so used essentially only by Cushman and Rohwer,

other authors using Ephialtes in the Gravenhorstian sense.

Accordingly, under the rules, Ichneumon, Pimpla and Ephialtes Gravenhorst are identical synonyms, each having the same type, and all referring to the group commonly known as Ephialtes altho' for a century the names have been applied to distinct groups. Ephialtes Schrank, on the other hand the use of which has only been recently resurrected by Cushman and Rohwer, is identical with Pimpla in the commonly accepted Gravenhorstian

These 3 groups, especially the 2 former, are large and important. are approximately 1,000 described species of Ichneumon auctt., 340 of Pimpla auctt. in the broad sense, 80 of Ephialtes auctt. Many species of Pimpla are exceedingly abundant and well known to everyone who has bred caterpillars. Ephialtes are less common, but some because of their large size and conspicuous appearance are very well known insects.

There have been a considerable number of generic and subgeneric names formed by adding prefixes to the generic names Ichneumon and Pimpla, some with Ephialtes. Under the rules each of these will be dissociated

from the genus under the name of which it is based.

From the facts above cited, it follows that under the Code the following upheavals must be made in the nomenclature of the family ichneu-MONIDAE :-

Ephialtes of authors becomes Ichneumon;

Ichneumon of authors become Amblyteles Wesmael;

Tribe ICHNEUMONINI of authors becomes AMBLYTELINI;

Subfamily ICHNEUMONINAE of authors (nec Viereck, Cushman, etc.) becomes JOPPINAE;

Pimpla of authors becomes Ephialtes Schrank nec auctt.;

PIMPLINI of authors becomes EPHIALTINI and ICHNEUMONINI; (Cushman and Rohwer divide the tribe PIMPLINI of authors into 2 tribes which they call EPHIALTINI and ICHNEUMONINI. Under the old usage of the generic names these would be known as PIMPLINI and EPHIALTINI respectively.)

PIMPLINAE of authors becomes ICHNEUMONINAE Viereck, Cushman and

Rohwer, etc. (nec auctt.).

Of the 83 species listed by Dalla Torre (1903, Catalogus Hymenopterorum 2) as Ephialtes, 45 or more than 50 per cent., are under names used in both Ephialtes and Ichneumon. 32 of these names were first used in the genus

Therefore, by the transfer of species from Ephialtes to Ichneumon, 32 homonyms must be replaced by new names—that is between one-third and one-half of the genus must be renamed.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Dalla Torre, 1903, Cat. Hymenopt. 3: 469.

Seven other names, having been first used in *Ephialtes*, will on their transfer to *Ichneumon* invalidate specific names standing in that genus, but which are now transferable to *Amblyteles*.

Five species transferred to Ichneumon will bear names that differ only

in termination from species already in that genus.

The Commission, under its plenary power, can avoid most of this confusion by setting aside the designation by Latreille, 1810, of manifestator L. as type of *Ichneumon*, and validating the designation by Curtis, 1839, of

comitator as its type.

The result of this plan, if adopted, will be to save *Ichneumon* in its accepted (Gravenhorstian) sense for both generic and super-generic names, to restrict *Pimpla*, with type *manifestator* L. (designation by Curtis, 1828) for the group called by Gravenhorst and subsequent authors *Ephialtes*, and to leave *Ephialtes* Schrank, 1802, as the correct name for the group ordinarily known as *Pimpla*. *Pimpla* will be saved as type genus of the subfamily ordinarily known as PIMPLINAE, as well as for the tribe PIMPLINI in the sense of Ashmead, and for one of the two tribes into which that group is divided by Rohwer and Cushman.

Wherefore the undersigned respectfully request the International

Wherefore the undersigned respectfully request the International Commission on Nomenclature, acting under the plenary power bestowed upon them by the Monaco Congress, to grant relief from the intolerable situation which has arisen, as above set forth, by taking the following

action, to wit:\*

(1) to suspend the rules in the case of the generic name Ichneumon;

(2) to set aside the designation by Latreille, 1810, of Ichneumon manifestator L. as type of Ichneumon L., 1758;

(3) to validate the designation by Curtis, 1839, of Ichneumon comitator

as type of Ichneumon L.;

(4) to place on the Official List of Generic Names:

Ichneumon L., 1758. type I. comitator L., as the valid name of a group of ichneumon wasps commonly called by that name.

- \* We wish however to point out that the Commission could, if it so desired, more completely restore the status quo of the past century by also rejecting Ephialtes Schrank, 1802, and the designations of manifestator and of flavicans as type of Pimpla; by designation of the originally included varicornis Fabr. as type of Pimpla; and finally by validation of Ephialtes Gravenhorst, despite the prior use of the name by the rejected Ephialtes Schrank.
- 2. The following is the list of signatures attached to the above petition at the time of its submission to the International Commission:—

H. Haupt H. Brauns ‡ L. Berland

A. A. Oglobin
O. W. Richards
P. P. Babiy
V. S. L. Pate

J. C. Bradley G. Enderlein T. Uchida † O. Vogt † H. Habermehl † E. Kruger † W. Hellen † F. X. Williams †

H. von Ihering ‡ R. B. Benson \* N. N. Ugamtsky † A. C. W. Wagner Kuznezov-H. Hedicke H. F. Schwarz W. V. Balouf \* D. S. Wilkinson \* F. E. Lutz L. H. Weld \* H. Bischoff L. Masi

\* In accord with results sought by the petition without having studied the points involved in the particular case.

† Evidently intended to subscribe to this petition, but sheet bearing his signature was not included in his reply.

† Deceased.

#### II.—THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE.

- 3. This case was circulated to the members of the International Commission in January 1935, when it was arranged that it and the other Hymenoptera cases submitted at the same time should be dealt with at the meeting of the Commission due to be held at Lisbon in September of that year, by which time the recommendations of the International Committee on Entomological Nomenclature would be available.
- 4. This case was considered by the International Committee on Entomological Nomenclature at its meeting held at Madrid in the second week of September 1935 during the Sixth International Congress of Entomology. After careful consideration, the Committee came to the conclusion that the most satisfactory settlement of this case would be for the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to suppress the name Ephialtes Schrank, 1802, under their plenary powers, and, under the same powers, to set aside all existing type designations for *Ichneumon* Linnaeus, 1758, Pimpla Fabricius, [1804–1805], and Ephialtes Gravenhorst, 1829, and to designate the following species as the types of those genera:-

Name of genus	Type of genus		
Ichneumon Linnaeus, 1758		extensorius	Linnaeus,
Pimpla Fabricius, [1804–1805]	1758 Ichneumon	instigator	Fabricius,
Ephialtes Gravenhorst, 1829	1793 Ichneumon 1758.	manifestator	Linnaeus,

5. The International Committee on Entomological Nomenclature accordingly agreed to recommend the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to exercise their plenary powers in the manner indicated above and to place the names Ichneumon Linnaeus, Pimpla Fabricius, and Ephialtes Gravenhorst, with the types so determined, on the Official List of Generic Names. The International Committee agreed to add the further recommendation that, if the International Commission were to take the view that the course proposed was too drastic, it was desirable that this case should be dealt with in the more limited fashion suggested in the main recommendation at the end of the petition.

6. The recommendations agreed upon by the International Committee on Entomological Nomenclature, as set out in paragraphs 4 and 5 above, together with the other resolutions adopted by the Committee at its Madrid meeting, were confirmed by the Sixth International Congress of Entomology at the Concilium Plenum held at Madrid on 12th September 1935.

## III.—THE CONCLUSION REACHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION.

7. When the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature met at Lisbon immediately after the close of the Sixth International Congress of Entomology in September 1935, they found themselves confronted with a large number of cases involving proposals for the suspension of the rules, in respect of some of which advertisements had not been published or, if published, had not been published for the prescribed period, owing to the illness of Dr. C. W. Stiles, Secretary to the Commission, or for other causes. In these circumstances, the Commission decided at their meeting held on the morning of Monday, 16th September 1935 (Lisbon Session, 2nd Meeting, Conclusion 9), that immediate consideration should be given to all cases submitted to the Commission that, in their judgment, had reached the stage at which a decision could properly be taken; that the By-Laws of the Commission should be suspended during the Lisbon Session to such extent as might be necessary to give effect to this decision; and that, in so far as this procedure involved taking decisions "under suspension of the rules" in cases where the prescribed advertisement procedure had not been complied with, the cases in question should be duly advertised as soon as might be practicable after the conclusion of the Lisbon Congress and that no Opinion should be rendered and published thereon until after the expiry of a period of one year from the date on which the said advertisement was dispatched to the prescribed journals for publication. The case of the names Ephialtes Schrank, 1802, *Ichneumon* Linnaeus, 1758, *Pimpla* Fabricius, [1804–1805], and *Ephialtes* Gravenhorst, 1829, was among the cases in question and was accordingly dealt with under the above procedure.

- 8. The present case was considered by the International Commission at their meeting held on the afternoon of Monday, 16th September 1935. After careful consideration, the Commission came to the conclusion that the more radical of the proposals submitted by the International Committee on Entomological Nomenclature provided the most satisfactory solution of the difficulties presented by the present case. The Commission accordingly agreed (Lisbon Session, 3rd Meeting, Conclusion 2) 3:—
  - (b) under "suspension of the rules" permanently to reject the following generic names:—
    - (10) Ephialtes Schrank, 1802, Fauna boic. 2 (2): 316
  - (c) under "suspension of the rules" to set aside all type designations for the undermentioned genera and to declare their types to be the species indicated below:—

Name of genus

Type of genus

(23) Ichneumon Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1:560

Ichneumon extensorius Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1:561

(24) *Pimpla* Fabricius, [1804– 1805], *Syst. Piezat*.:

Ichneumon instigator Fabricius, 1793, Ent. syst. 2: 164

(25) Ephialtes Gravenhorst, 1829, Ichneumon. Europ. 1: Conspectus 64; 3:

Ichneumon manifestator Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) 1:563

(d) under "suspension of the rules" to place on the Official List of Generic Names the sixteen generic names enumerated in (c) above (names (19) to (34)), each with the type species there indicated;

(e) to render Opinions in the sense of (a) to (d) above.

9. The foregoing decisions were embodied in paragraph 27 of the report 4 which at their meeting held on the morning of Wednesday, 18th September 1935, the Commission unanimously agreed

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Only those portions of Conclusion 2 which relate to the present case are here quoted. For the full text of Conclusion 2, see 1943, Bull. zool. Nomencl. 1:27-30.

<sup>4</sup> See 1943, Bull. zool. Nomencl. 1:59-60.

(Lisbon Session, 5th Meeting, Conclusion 6) to submit to the Twelfth International Congress of Zoology.

10. At the same meeting the Commission agreed (Lisbon Session, 5th Meeting, Conclusion 10 5) that Commissioner Karl Tordan (President of the Commission) and the new Secretary to the Commission, when elected, should be authorised to make such arrangements, and to take such other action, as might appear to them to be necessary or expedient:—

(i) to establish the Secretariat of the Commission at its new headquarters;

(ii) to secure the due publication of the *Opinions* agreed upon from time to time by the Commission;

(iii) to give effect to the decisions reached by the Commission at their Lisbon Session;

(iv) to obtain the finance required for the due functioning of the Commission; and generally

(v) to secure the effective continuance of the work of the Commission.

II. The report adopted by the Commission on the morning of Wednesday, 18th September 1935, was unanimously approved by the Section on Nomenclature at its joint meeting with the International Commission held on the afternoon of the same day. It was thereupon submitted to the Twelfth International Congress of Zoology by which it was unanimously approved and adopted at the Concilium Plenum held on the afternoon of Saturday, 21st September 1935, the last day of the Congress.

12. In accordance with the decision taken by the Commission at Lisbon in regard to their procedure at that Session (paragraph 7 above), this case was duly advertised in 1936 in two or more of the journals named in the Resolution adopted by the Ninth International Congress of Zoology at its meeting held at Monaco in March 1913, by which the said International Congress conferred upon the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature plenary power to suspend the rules as applied to any given case where, in the judgment of the Commission, the strict application of the rules would clearly result in greater confusion than uniformity.6 In the period that has elapsed since the advertisement in the said journals of the proposed suspension of the rules in the case of the names dealt with in the present Opinion, one communication only has been addressed to the Commission raising objection to the suspension of the rules in this case. This com-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> See 1943, Bull. zool. Nomencl. 1:48.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> See Declaration 5 (1943, Opinions and Declarations rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature 1:31-40).

munication, which was dated 1st March 1937, and bore the signature of Dr. S. A. Rohwer, was addressed to the Commission in the name of the Committee on Nomenclature of the Entomological Society of Washington. Attached to this document was a note of dissent by Dr. R. A. Cushman, who supported the suspension of the rules in this case.

13. The passage in the document received from the Committee on Nomenclature of the Entomological Society of Washington relating to the present case reads as follows:—

The case of ICHNEUMON L., 1758, PIMPLA F., 1804, 7 and EPHIALTES Grav., 1829

Ichneumon L. has for its type Ichneumon manifestator L. (by designation of Latreille, 1810), which is also the type of Pimpla F., 1804. Neither of these generic names, however, was used in the sense of I. manifestator between the time of Gravenhorst's classification of the ICHNEUMONIDAE, 1829, and the publication of Viereck's "Type Species of the Genera of Ichneumon-flies", 1914. Instead, manifestator was considered as typical of the genus Ephialtes as interpreted by Gravenhorst, 1829; but this generic name had been published by Schrank, 1802, with a single, and therefore typical, species, Ichneumon compunctor L., a species belonging to Pimpla as defined by Gravenhorst. Even after these facts were made known, certain of the specialists in ICHNEUMONIDAE, particularly in Europe, have disregarded the proper type fixations of these genera and have continued to use the names in the Gravenhorstian sense. The active American workers, however, together with certain others, have employed the names as required by the Rules (see Cushman and Rohwer, "Holarctic Tribes of the Subfamily ICHNEUMONINAE", Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. v. 57: 379–396; also Cushman, 1921, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. vol. 60, Art. 4, pp. 1–14; and Ceballos, 1924, on the Subfamily JOPPINAE, Trab. Mus. Nac. cien. Nat. (Ser. Zool.) No. 50: pp. 1–335). Furthermore, as a result of the large volume of identification work performed by the American taxonomists for numerous federal and state agencies in the United States and for institutions and individuals in various other parts of the world, the names involved here have been used in the sense required by the Code in a large body of literature on insect biology and applied entomology, in faunal lists (e.g., Leonard, "A List of the Insects of New York," 1928), in certain entomological text-books, (e.g. Essig, Insects of Western North America, 1926) and in the indices of American Economic Entomology by Colcord, 1921, 1925 and 1930.

Some confusion is inevitable from application of the Rules in such cases as these, especially since changes in subfamily names also are involved. Had earlier action in favor of retention of the Gravenhorstian concepts been requested of the Commission very little opposition would have developed. Now, however, that the names have been used in the proper sense for more than twenty years by some of the most active workers in the group, return to the long accepted Gravenhorstian usage would, in our opinion, result in greater confusion in the literature than would follow from conformity with the Rules. It would also fail to recognise, with

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> For the correct date of *Pimpla* Fabricius and other names first published in the *Systema Piezatorum*, see footnote 1.

corresponding appropriate credit, the advances made by recent workers in the use and interpretation of characters which have contributed much to the development of the classification of this group. In this respect it would place a premium on conservatism and compilation rather than on progress. We therefore urge that the request for specific action under suspension of the Rules, with respect to *Ichneumon L.*, *Pimpla F.*, and *Ephialtes Grav.*, be denied. At the same time we recognise disagreement with this recommendation on the part of R. A. Cushman, a member of this Society and a prominent ichneumonologist, and, in fairness to him, we append a statement which he has prepared.

14. The note of dissent by Dr. Cushman referred to in paragraphs 12 and 13 above reads as follows:—

SHOULD THE GENERIC NAMES ICHNEUMON L., PIMPLA FAB., AND EPHIALTES GRAV. BE PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL LIST OF NOMINA CONSERVANDA 8?

#### By R. A. Cushman

I am convinced that the science of Ichneumonology would be best served by the inclusion of *Ichneumon L.*, *Pimpla Fab.* and *Ephialtes Grav.* in the

Official List of nomina conservanda.8

In 1829 Gravenhorst published the first real classification of the family ICHNEUMONIDAE. This work is the basis for all subsequent classifications. The generic names employed by Gravenhorst are the very foundation stones of the nomenclature of the family, and the groups represented by those names the foundation stones of the classification. Most of those names furnish the stems of the names of supergeneric groups. With those names, modified by prefixes and suffixes, large numbers of generic and subgeneric groups have been named, the names being used in the Gravenhorstian sense.

From the publication of Gravenhorst's work for nearly a century these old generic names were employed unquestionably in the sense of Gravenhorst; and it was virtually not until after the publication in 1914 of Viereck's "Type Species of the Genera of Ichneumon-flies" that doubt as to their validity led to their use in other senses or caused the synonymizing of some with prior names, although several had been renamed because of pre-

occupation.

With very few exceptions, mostly Americans, the specialists in the ICHNEUMONIDAE have ignored the International Code in so far as the use of these names is concerned, the basic nomenclature of the family being still, for a very large majority of the specialists, that of Gravenhorst. In the two largest and most comprehensive recent works on the family, Schmiedeknecht's "Opuscula Ichneumonologica" and those fascicles of "Genera Insectorum" dealing with certain of the subfamilies, the nomenclature is that of Gravenhorst. Uchida, in Japan, has recently produced a voluminous revision of the Japanese ICHNEUMONIDAE with the same interpretation of the genera; while Heinrich, in Poland, and Seyrig, in France and Madagascar, specializing, the one on the ICHNEUMONINAE and the other on the PIMPLINAE, employ these names in the same sense.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> What is here referred to is the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. Owing to its associations, the phrase *nomina conservanda* is not used by the International Commission in its work.

Apparently, Ceballos, in Spain, is the only specialist on the family in Europe who is disposed to follow genotype fixation in the use of these names, and

he goes only part way.

The few American workers on the family who have, during the past 20 years, tried to follow the International Code in matters of nomenclature, have found conformity in relation to these generic names increasingly irksome.

Interpreting the names Ichneumon, Pimpla and Ephialtes strictly according to genotype fixation results in the transfer of Ichneumon from its historical position to another subfamily, necessitating changes in the names of two subfamilies and two tribes; Pimpla becomes synonymous with Ichneumon, the subfamily PIMPLINAE becomes ICHNEUMONINAE and the tribe PIMPLINI (sens. lat.) the ICHNEUMONINI; Ephialtes Grav. also becomes synonymous with Ichneumon; while Ephialtes Schrank replaces Pimpla in the sense of Gravenhorst, making necessary the tribal name EPHIALTINI instead of PIMPLINI in the most restricted sense. The old subfamily ICHNEUMONINAE and the tribe ICHNEUMONINI require new names, and here arises confusion due to the differences in opinion as to how these names should be formed; whether from the name replacing Ichneumon, from the next oldest generic name, or from some other generic name.

Such names as Coelichneumon, Stenichneumon, Ctenichneumon, Barichneumon and many others are left in a group apart from the name from which they are derived, as are Calliephialtes, Mesoephialtes, Ephialtites, and others; while the many names derived from Pimpla survive after the

demise of the parent name.

The many hundreds of specific names used in combination with *Ichneumon*, *Pimpla* and *Ephialtes*, all of which, unless these names are given the benefit of the *nomina conservanda*, <sup>10</sup> will have to go into combination with *Ichneumon*, will add greatly to the difficulty of cataloging and to the devising of new names, to say nothing of the probable necessity of renaming homonyms.

15. Immediately upon its receipt by the Commission, copies of the document from which the passages quoted in paragraphs 13 and 14 above have been extracted were communicated (April 1937) to each member of the Commission, but since that date no member of the Commission has expressed himself as being in agreement with the objections raised in the document quoted in paragraph 13.

16. The representations set out in paragraph 13 above were considered at the Plenary Conference between the President of the Commission and the Secretary to the Commission convened in London on 19th June 1939 under the authority of the Resolution adopted by the Commission at their meeting held at Lisbon on 18th September 1935 (for the text of which see paragraph 10

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> The question here raised by Dr. Cushman has since been dealt with by the International Commission in Opinion 141 (see 1943, Opinions and Declarations rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature 2:55-66).

<sup>10</sup> See footnote 8 above.

above). The Plenary Conference (Plenary Conference, 1st Meeting, Conclusion 9) 11:—

- (b) examined the communications that had been received during the prescribed period in regard to the undermentioned names:-
  - (i) Ichneumon Linnaeus, 1758 (ii) Pimpla Fabricius, [1804-1805] (iii) Ephialtes Gravenhorst, 1829

from the Committee on Nomenclature of the Entomological Society of Washington

(c) took note that, although copies of the communications referred to in (b) above had been transmitted to each member of the Commission immediately upon their receipt, no member of the Commission had expressed himself as being in agreement with any of the representations contained therein;

(d) agreed that the communications referred to in (b) above brought forward no data and adduced no considerations that had not been before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature when at Lisbon in 1935 they approved the recommendations in favour of the suspension of the rules in these cases submitted to them by the International Committee on Entomological Nomenclature in

- resolutions adopted during the meeting of the Sixth International Congress of Entomology at Madrid in the same year;

  (e) agreed that, in view of (c) and (d) above, the proper course for the present Conference in the discharge of the duties entrusted to it by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (Lisbon Consider at Maching Conclusion to) was to give effect to the decisions. Session, 5th Meeting, Conclusion 10) was to give effect to the decisions in this matter reached by the International Commission at their Lisbon Session (3rd Meeting, Conclusion 2) and therefore that Opinions should be issued as soon as possible in the sense indicated in paragraph 27 of the report submitted by them to the Twelfth International Congress of Zoology and approved and adopted by that Congress at the Concilium Plenum held at Lisbon on 21st September 1025 September 1935.
- 17. The present *Opinion* above was concurred in by the twelve (12) Commissioners and Alternates present at the Lisbon Session of the International Commission, namely:—
- Commissioners:—Calman; Hemming; Jordan; Pellegrin; Peters; and Steineger.
- Alternates:—do Amaral vice Cabrera; Ohshima vice Esaki; Bradley vice Stone; Beier vice Handlirsch; Arndt vice Richter; and Mortensen vice Apstein.
- 18. The present Opinion was dissented from by no Commissioner or Alternate present at the Lisbon Session. Nor since that Session has any Commissioner who was neither present on that occasion nor represented thereat by an Alternate indicated dis-
- <sup>11</sup> Only those portions of Conclusion 9 which relate to the present case are here quoted. For the full text of Conclusion 9, see 1943, Bull. zool. Nomencl. 1: 76-77.

agreement with the conclusions then reached by the Commission in this matter. The following five (5) Commissioners who were not present at Lisbon nor represented thereat by Alternates did not vote on the present *Opinion*:—

Bolivar y Pieltain; Chapman; Fantham; Silvestri; and Stiles.

19. At the time when the vote was taken on the present *Opinion*, there was one (I) vacancy in the Commission consequent upon the death of Commissioner Horváth.

## IV.—AUTHORITY FOR THE ISSUE OF THE PRESENT OPINION.

Whereas the Ninth International Congress of Zoology at its meeting held at Monaco in March 1913, adopted a Resolution conferring upon the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, acting for the International Congress of Zoology, Plenary Power to suspend the rules as applied to any given case, where, in the judgment of the Commission, the strict application of the rules would clearly result in greater confusion than uniformity, provided that not less than one year's notice of the possible suspension of the rules as applied to the said case should be given in two or more of five journals named in the said Resolution, and provided that the vote in the Commission was unanimously in favour of the proposed suspension of the rules; and

Whereas the suspension of the rules is required to give valid force to the provisions of the present *Opinion*, as set out in the summary thereof; and

Whereas not less than one year's notice of the possible suspension of the rules as applied to the present case has been given to two or more of the journals referred to in the Resolution adopted by the Ninth International Congress of Zoology at its meeting held at Monaco in March 1913; and

Whereas the vote in the Commission at their Lisbon Session was unanimously in favour of the issue of an *Opinion* in the terms of the present *Opinion*;

Now, therefore,

I, Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, acting in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon me in that behalf by reason of holding the said Office of Secretary to the International Com-

mission, hereby announce the said *Opinion* on behalf of the International Commission, acting for the International Congress of Zoology, and direct that it be rendered and printed as *Opinion* Number One Hundred and Fifty Nine (*Opinion* 159) of the said Commission.

In faith whereof, -I, the undersigned Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, have signed the present *Opinion*.

Done in London, this nineteenth day of May, Nineteen Hundred and Forty Three, in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

FRANCIS HEMMING

(obtainable at the Publications Office of the Commission at 41, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7.)

#### **Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature**

This journal has been established by the International Commission as their Official Organ in order to provide a medium for the publication of :—

(a) proposals on zoological nomenclature submitted to the International Commission for deliberation and decision;

(b) comments received from, and correspondence by the Secretary with, zoologists on proposals published in the *Bulletin* under (a) above; and

(c) papers on nomenclatorial implications of developments in taxonomic theory and practice.

The Bulletin was established in 1943, in which year three Parts were published. Part 4 was published in 1944. Parts 5 and 6 are in the press.

## Opinions and Declarations Rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

The above work is being published in three volumes concurrently, namely:—

Volume I. This volume will contain Declarations I-9 (which have never previously been published) and Opinions I-133 (the original issue of which is now out of print). Parts I-16 (containing Declarations I-9 and Opinions I-7) have now been published. Further Parts will be published shortly

Volume 2. This volume will be issued in 52 Parts, comprising all the decisions taken by the International Commission at their meeting at Lisbon in 1935, namely Declarations 10–12 (with Roman pagination) and Opinions 134–181 (with Arabic pagination). Part 52 will contain the index and title page of the volume. Parts 1–29, containing Declarations 10–12 and Opinions 134–159, have now been published. Further Parts will be published shortly.

Volume 3. This volume, which commenced with Opinion 182, will contain the Opinions adopted by the International Commission since their meeting at Lisbon in 1935. Parts 1-4 (containing Opinions 182-185) have now been published. Further Parts will be published as soon as possible.

#### APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The International Commission appeal earnestly to all institutions and individuals interested in the development of zoological nomenclature to contribute, according to their means, to the Commission's Special (Publications) Fund. Of the total sum of £1,800 required to enable the Commission to issue all the publications now awaiting printing, donations amounting to £819 8s. 7d. were received up to 31st December 1944. Additional contributions are urgently needed in order to enable the Commission to continue their work without interruption. Contributions of any amount, however small, will be most gratefully received.

Contributions should be sent to the International Commission at their Publications Office, 41, Queen's Gate, London, S.W. 7, and made payable to the "International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature or Order" and crossed "Account payee. Coutts & Co.".

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